## THE TIDE OF PUPULAR FAVOR

Three Large Delegations Coming to Pay Their Respects to General Harrison.

Republicans Organizing for the Contest Show Their Earnestness in Several Good Meetings-Other Strong Evidences of Success.

General Harrison spent the day yesterday with three stenographers and with Mr. D. S. Alexander, endeavoring to get abreast of the immense amount of correspondence which he now has on hand. He thought a few days after the somination would be sufficient to catch up with bis mail, but it still continues to accumulate. About all the General can do, or at least has been able to do so far, is to read his letters and direct the answers of those that are most important, and sign his name to all. All old friends and army comrades are given special attention. During the day Hon. John W. Foster, who has returned from Evansville, where he went the last of last week, ex-Congressman John H. Baker, of Goshen; Samuel E. Kercheval, of Rockport; Frank B. Posey, of Petersburg: R. W. English, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. M. Hill, traveling auditor of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, of Cleveland, O., and a number of other gentlemen called on him. A great number of Republican commercial men who happen to be in the city have, from time to time since the General's nomination, called to pay their respects, and there is not a day that passes which does not bring some of these men to see him.

To-morrow three delegations will come to the sity to call on the General. One from Boone county, said to be a thousand strong, will arrive at 12:30 P. M., on a special train, which will leave Colfax at 10 A. M. The invitation for this excursion reads: "Every resident of the county, regardless of politics, age or sex, is cordially invited to 'join the procession.' " Cornet bands from Thorntown, Lebanon, Whitestown, Zionsville, Jamestown and Elizabethtown are said to be coming with the visitors. It is quite likely that a "thousand strong" will be drawing it mild when the delegation arrives. A little later in the day-3:30-a special train will arrive over the Kankakee, running from Sheldon, Ill., which will bring another large crowd of pilgrims to the Republican Mecca. This is to be a call of the Benton county Republicans, though it is probable that a number outside the county will accompany them. About the same time another large delegation from Wabash will arrive by special train, so that the day will be quite an eventful one to General Harrison 'so far as callers are concerned. Arrangements have been made by those having the matter in charge to have him receive the visitors at Republican headquarters at the New Denison House. The crowds will be so large that arrangements can not well be made for their convenient and satisfactory reception at the General's residence, and he has consented to the change for this occasion. This will be the secend call of Boone county, as about the first "procession" to reach the city after the nomination, was one of enthusiastic citizens of Lebanon, headed by a band. That, however, was merely an informal call, this one is meant to be

special and formal.
On Saturday, the Lincoln Club, of Cincinnati, one of the most distinguished and influential political organizations of the West, will visit the city and call on the General. This is one of the oldest political clubs west of the Alleghenies, and is a power in Cincinnati and Ohio polities. It membership has rapidly grown, until to-day the club has perhaps in the neighborhood of a thousand members. They will come in a special train, and their call will be one of special importance.

The Meeting at Haughville.

The meeting of the Harrison and Morton Club at Haughville last night gave good evidence that a lively interest is being stirred up in that town. The club now numbers over a hundred and fifty, including some fifty or sixty men who have up to this campaign voted the Democratic ticket. The great change in the political belief of the community is entirely due to the fact that the entire population is composed of mechanics and workingmen, and the subject of protective tariff and good wages is one very dear to their interests. The organization is yet young, but despite the poor advertisement of last night's meeting, the Haughville school house was filled, and cager listeners stood grouped around the doors to hear the speeches of the evening. Col. J. A. Bridgeland was the first speaker, and gave a very graphic description of the Chicago convention and the men it nominated. His remarks were brief but right to the point, and were frequently applauded by his hearers. He said: "I am reinded to-night of 1861, when patriots left their homes for the preservation of the American people, for the preservation of every one of you here to-night. Twenty-five years have elapsed since the close that bloody struggle, but as a result we have to-day the best developed and the most intelligent Nation on the face at the globa. What has made it so? The Prohibition party? No. The Democratic party? No. It has been through the unexcelled work of that grand old party or-ganized in 1856—that party that had men as O. P. Morton at its in Indiana—the Republican party. We stand, to-day, in the position of a whipped child-we were whipped, four years ago, for simply doing our duty as Republicans and to our country. Since Cleveland was elected I have seen the one-armed, maimed, limbless soldiers that fought so bravely under the stars and stripes, men who for twenty-five years have efficiently filled prominent offices thrown out without mercy and without reason. Their have been filled by men, gnorant, worthless jail-birds, men who nothing of best methods of conducting government affairs. The fact is, consuls on the other side of the ocean will hardly receive an American Minister now unless he was born south of the Ohio river. The people wanted a change four years agothe universal cry was 'Reform and a change.' I hear the same cry to-night-I hear the same desire for a change; but it comes from the other side. The Republicans now are echoing the Democratic cry of 1884, and it will be heard. It will come, not through the man it has lately failed in, Grover Cleveland but through that grand man, that pure-hearted, poble-minded patriot and statesman, Benjamin Harrison. It is no crime for a man to have respectable parentage-I cannot see it in that light. It is no disgrace for a man to favor the protection of his native country's industries. Is there a man here to-night who is in favor of free trade Cries of "No; we live in America, not England." Then if there is, it means he is in favor of clos ing these factories and these shops that give you your daily bread. The interests of the farmer and the laborer are inseparable. Cleveland's free-trade message, greeted with such universal commendation all over England, is but a bold proposition to impoverish every American town. The latest scheme now resorted to by foreign manufacturers is to ship goods to this country as ship ballast. The ship-owners are glad to get it free, for it saves them paying \$1.50 per ton for dirt and sand for ballast purposes. This means no tariff, no freight charges, and as a certain result the closing of American manufactories, the reduc-tion of American wages, and the production of great crops of weeds on our vast American farming lands. The city of Philadelphia made more yards of carpet last year than did all England. Why! Simply because a high pro-tective tariff brought over the best skilled labor

General Harrison is a man who is going to secure the support of the intelligent men of our country simply because he is a friend to all American industries. Cleveland has misrepresented himself to his own party. I can't see on what grounds he can expect them to trust him.

The South encourages him in this party lying,
and he listens simply because they hold 153 solid votes for his interests.

from that country to this.

Hon. W. D. Foulke was introduced, and entered upon a complete review of the labor and tariff question. Among other things, he said: "The Republican party is to be congratulated for nominating a man to lead its ticket around whose head the light of victory is already beginning to shine. It seems to me there is no possibility of a campaign between Cleve-land and General Harrison. The gulf is as wide between the two as between light and darkness, right and wrong, ignorance and knowledge. The Democrats cried, 'Turn the Rascals out;' they had a chance to do as they desired, but the country is now realizing-indeed, they have long since re-alized-that they turned the rascals in. They eried, 'Open the books,' and, when they did so,

it was only to find that the affairs this government had been admirably managed, and that for every dime invested the 'rascals' could account dollar for dollar. But now the 'rascals' are returning. They are narching on to victory under a name that is a synonym for everything that is lofty and pure. I will vote for Harrison for many reasons, but one is that I want to see a Hoosier in the presidential chair. I am a native of Grover Cleve-land's own State, but I am anxious that the world may see that a Hoosier is capable of managing the affairs of this government. I had the honor, or rather the dishonor, of being a member of the Legislature of 1885. And I recall a few of the promises the Democrats made at the time. They said that a reduction of the number of hours in a day's labor would be made in all public works, both State and municipal; that a Bureau of Labor Statistics would be established; that prison and reformatory labor should not compete with boneat outside labor, and that the employment of children under fourteen years of age should be prohibited in large manufactories. I defy any Democrat here to-night to point to a single one of these promises that was kept. The sentiment that is upper-most with the Republican party to-day is how best to uplift our nation's interests."

Mr. Foulke then very aptly discussed the questions of civil-service reform and the relation of the soldier vote to politics. He closed with a very sarcastic summary of Cleveland's Cabinet and the blunders of the administration. At the close of his speech Hon. John L. Griffiths was called out, and spoke for some minutes in his usual impressive manner.

. A Ratification Wanted.

The Democrate are saying that their ratification meeting Saturday night is to be only a local affair, and that it is not intended to make anything like an effort to get a crowd or to work up any enthusiasm. They are, however, doing their utmost to make the meeting a great success, and thereby give it the character of a spontapeous affair-five weeks after their ticket was given to the public. The managers are having leading Democrats throughout the State urge upon the people of every neighborhood, village, town and city, to come to Indianapolis and assist in the spontaneity of the meeting. "The truth is," observed a gentleman to a Journal reporter. "it requires an extraordinary amount of work for the Demograts to get up any enthusiasm whatever this year, and that is one reason why they are so careful to give it out that the meeting Saturday night is not in any sense to be a big one. However, they are working might and main to make it a success, and to make it appear like it was gotten up without any great

Tom Taggart is credited with being the originator of the idea of asserting that the meeting is intended as nothing more than a local affair. Chairman Jawett, however, conceived it two weeks after the Democratic national convention; at least he first let it out to the public at that time. When Gray was defeated the Indiana leaders who are charged with the details of the campaign left St. Louis with a rush, and came here with loud talk about holding at once a monster State ratification of Cleveland and Thurman's nomination. It was the day after the convention that Jewett called the central committee together to consider the scheme, but, as a majority of that body are friends of Gray, the "monster State ratification meeting" was voted down, and that with such vigor that it crushed out all desire for a ratification of any kind. The Democrats, or those who talk for the party, either said it was not necessary to ratify, or, if it was, it could be done locally at any time. It was then that the astute and elegant Jewett gave the cue to shouters around headquarters to sneeringly refer to Harrison and cry Blaine. The nomination of General Harrison and the tremendous enthusiasm that followed made Jewett tired very early in his career as campaign manager. Indeed his chief concern since the St. Louis convention has been to ratify in Indianapolis. After his posting and drumming the towns of Indiana to that end have shown their results Saturday night, he will confine himself to schemes toward preventing rebellion in Democratic ranks, indications of which are not more marked anywhere than in his own county of Floyd.

How a Stampede Was Checked. William H. Cooper, of Minor & Cooper, grain dealers, in telling an incident of General Harrison's army career, yesterday, said: "Down on the Atlanta campaign at Resaca Harrison's regiment one day crossed a small bridge over a sluggish stream and advanced through an open field up toward a neighboring crest. While they were in the field the pickets just over the hill came flying back, being driven in by an advance of the rebels in force. The Harrison regiment and others making up the brigade pressed rapidly up toward the crest, and when they reached the top they met the enemy face to face, It was a fierce struggle to see who could hold the commanding position and the fight became fierce and bloody, a hand-to-hand encounter in which soldiers on each side thrust bayonets and clubbed each other with muskets. In the midst of this I was sent back by the captain of my company to bring up a load of ammunition, the wagons being five or six hundred feet in the rear down toward the bridge. With me was Charley lenkins, who now resides here. We went back, secured the amunition, and were slowly toiling toward the front with the heavy load. Just at this time the rebels captured a battery on the Union right and immediately turned the guns on our men so as to pour into them a most destructive enfilade fire. It looked like disaster indeed, and doubly so because the mule trains, close in the rear of the troops, were filling up the road and clogging up the bridge in a way that made a stampede imminent. Just then I saw General Harrison riding up and down right in front of the line, waving his sword aloft and calling on the boys to stand their ground. Nothing but such an example on the part of the commander could have held the troops. They retook their battery, and prevented what looked at one time to be disaster and complete ruin."

Mr. Cooper also states that while he was sick in the hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., General Harrison came and called on him, and in a few days, to his surprise, secured him a furlough and had him sent home. This was only one of many acts of kindness that he was constantly doing for his men. No officer in the service, in Mr. Cooper's judgment, was more thoughtful and considerate of his troops than General Harrison,

Ninth Ward Organized. In response to a call issued only yesterday morning, and which reached only a few, there was an enthusiastic gathering of the Republicans of the Ninth ward in the hall at the corner of Market and Noble streets. Many of those who came were old men who have not taken an active part in politics for many years. Joseph Solomon presided and George Wallace acted as secretary. A permanent organization of the Ninth ward Harrison and Morton Club was then

effected by electing the following officers: President-Joseph Solomon. Vice-president-Capt. Jacob L. Bieler. Secretary—George Wallace.
Assistant Secretary—James E. Isgrigg.
Treasurer—Frederick Thoms.
Captain—Jacob L. Bieler. First Lieutenant-Taylor Elliott. Second Lieutenant-Ben Mitchell. Color Bearer-William Long.
Orderly Sergeant-George Elliott.
Finance Committee -Taylor Elliott, Andrew Smith

It was proposed to have postal cards printed and sent to every Republican in the ward inviting him to attend the next meeting, but some one suggested that postal carde bearing such a notice would hardly get through the Democratic postoffice. It was then decided to pursue the safer plan of printing dodgers and having them placed in each house in the ward. A resolution prevailed directing Taylor Elliott to call upon Hon. John L. Griffiths and request him to address the club next Tuesday night. All those present, about forty in number, handed in their names as members of the club.

Quite a number of those present spoke en-couragingly of the outlook, and expressed the desire that the Ninth ward would have the largest Republican club in the city before the cam-paign was over. Captain Bieler said be thought a club should be organized in every ward in the city, and he was anxious to see which ward would organize the largest one. He felt sure it wouldn't take the voters of Indianapolis long to choose between a party that furnished a candidate for the presidency and one that had been furnishing candidates for the penitentiary. Martin Hugg spoke encouragingly of the out-look in the Eighth ward, and said although the Republicans there had never been able to organize a club in the past, he felt certain they would have a good one this year. The party had been constantly growing in the ward, and now had nearly four hundred voters. An invitation was extended to the Republicans of the Eighth ward to meet with the club and listen to the address of Mr. Griffiths. Charles Fishinger of-fered the club the free use of his hall during the

General Harrison and the Workingman,

campaign, and his offer was accepted. With

three cheers for Harrison and Morton the club adjourned to meet next Tuesday evening at 7:30

Chicago Inter Ocean. In regard to his attitude toward the Knights of Labor City Librarian Hooper, in an interview yesterday, told the following story, the authenticity of which cannot be questioned: "Some time ago," he said, "a member of the organization came to me-an intelligent fellow

baving a good deal of influence with workingclasses in the city. He told me that they were going to get up a library, and wanted to know if I would help him make out a know if I would help him make out a list of books. Of course, I was glad to do so, and he seemed greatly astonished that I should be ready and willing to lend him a hand. When we were through, I mentioned several political pamphiets that he needed on the capital and labor question, and suggested that he had better go to General Harrison's office and consult him about them. 'In these elothes?' he asked 'Why not? I'm in my working clothes,' I said. Then I took him into my private office and gave him a talking to that he was not likely to forget. Among other things I impressed upon his mind that there gentlemen and looked as his natural enemies, who would not have done for him all that I did and more. By this time I had persuaded him that he would find General Harrison perfectly approachable and obliging, and offered to go with him. When I introduced bim the General did not shall hands with him or tell him he was glad to see him, as the average politician would have done, but he asked him to be seated until he was at leisure. Then he heard what he had to say, and made out a list of what he needed. He did more than this. He told the man that in his professional and political work he frequently had to buy books which he wished merely for the time as reference books, and would not use again. He was very busy, but just as soon as he could he would go through his library and see what he could spare him. When I came away the man had entirely forgotten his shyness, and I left them talking over a battle in which both had taken part. General Harrison was extremely busy just at that time; but three days after this be had hunted up and sent to that man 150 volumes out of his own private library."

Work in the First Ward.

A rousing meeting was held, last night, at the corner of Home and Columbia avenues for the purpose of organizing a First ward Harrison and Morton club. Although that is to be the name of the organization, the suburb of Brightwood will be taken in, and several of its citi zens were present last night. Over a hundredthe majority of them laboring men-were present at the meeting, which was almost as enthusiastic as those which ordinarily occur during a campaign. Before any business leading to an organization was transacted. Mr. D. M. Bradbury, of the Third Ward, was called on by the crowd for a speech, and responded with an interesting talk, mainly upon the subject of the tariff, reminding those of his hearers who were workingmen that they were more interested in the present campaign than anyone else, as the issue was upon the question of protecting the laborer's wages. His reference to the presidential ticket which had been nominated by the Republicans created enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of his speech, Allen Dudley, colored, was called upon to take the chair. In doing so he said that no presidential candidate would please the colored people so well as General Harrison. The meeting then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, who were divided out among the different precincts, and some of them were colored men. The following was the result, the election being unanimous in each case:

President-William Morse. Vice-Presidents-Allen Dudley, George Weaver and Allen Harding. Secretaries-Wm. P. Ballard, Wesley Bridges and Charles Duncan. Treasurer-E. B. Elliot.

Sergeants-at-Arms-Wm. Jackson and Wilson Duck-A committee, consisting of Mesers. Griffin, Pryor and Smith, was appointed to draw up

rules and regulations and prepare a roll for the signatures of members. The president and vice-presidents were empowered to appoint an executive committee of fifteen members and report their names at the next meeting. It was decided to rent a room for the campaign, and one on Home avenue, a short distance west of Columbia, was selected. Weekly meetings will be held there. Before adjourning nearly one hundred signatures were attached to the roll of the club. The list will be greatly increased.

Reform in the Pension Office.

The reference to the manner in which the United States Pension Office in this city has been run of late seems to have put one or two of the clerks there in a very riotous frame of mind. One of them aunounces that he "can whip any Republican of his weight-167 pounds avoirdupois, who says that the Pension Office is not run in just as good style now as it ever was." Since the Democrats have had possession of the office the work of the agency has, it is true, grown considerably, but in that time the force to do it has been more than doubled; and yet extra help is now and then required to assist the regular force "out of the hole," so to speak. "When

General Knefler was Pension Agent," said an attorney, yesterday. "Seven men were required to run the agency; now fifteen or sixteen are employed, and all under a reform Democratic administration that was pledged to cut down expenses. The number of pensioners on the roll has not been doubled in that time. It is also well known that campaign assessments have been made on the boys on several occasions. Inasmuch as the Democratic State platform declares in favor of the eight-hour law, civil-service reform, and reform and reduction of expenses in all public offices, it can hardly be said that the party is practicing what it preaches in

A Naturalization Scheme. Legal business in the county clerk's office has, to a certain extent, given way to the interests of the Democratic party. The deputy clerks under the direction of John E. Sullivan, their chief, are trying to offset the losses in their party by naturalizing foreigners who will agree to vote for Cleveland and Thurman. A special effort is being made in that direction, and it is understood that whenever a stranger can be found who will agree to vote as the clerks wish, he is made a citizen free of charge. As the introduction of natural gas has brought many strangers to the city, the Democratic henchmen claim their naturalization scheme works well among them. Monday evening a elerk was boasting on the streets that he was making votes every day by issuing citizens' papers. The plan of the Democrats is to keep their eye on a newcomer until after the election, in order to get his vote. As nearly all of them are being naturalized without following rigidly the requirements of the law, it is doubtful whether the holders of the papers are entitled to a vote. The movement is said to have been conceived by Chairman Taggart, who has men out getting a list of all the unnaturalized foreigners who have come here to work on the gas trenches. Some Indianapolis laboring men have been investigating the matter, and have found sufficient evidence of this trickery, and illegal practice in some instances, to induce them to leave their old party affiliations and go over to the Repub-

At Democratic Headquarters. About the only work the Democratic State Central Committee has done so far is to decorate and furnish its rooms. Jewett, the chairman, of course, having the best of it in a room covered with Brussels carpet and equipped with an easy-chair, sofa and handsome desk. In addition to this room he has another up-stalts, where he and the gentlemen in possession of in-formation and loaded with ideas as to how this campaign should be carried on, meet in secret session. It is there that Democrats are honest in their views of the situation in admitting that there is nothing ahead but disaster for the party, but it is there also that the schemes are concected which it is supposed will save something from the wreck. That is all there is just now at Democratic headquarters, except the neat decorations in which lithographs of Gray are as numerous as those of Cleveland and more plentiful than pictures of Thurman The secretary, Mr. Marsh, comes over from Greenfield every day and spends the day in in-dustriously doing nothing and thinking about his crops. Chairman Jewettspends three-fourths of his time in practicing law, while the activity about headquarters is confined to a lounger or two, two or three clerks with plenty of leisure, and the energetic janitor.

Will Support the Ticket. From a private letter recently addressed to friend by Patrick A. Ward, the well-known Irish-American of this city, heretofore prominently identified with the Democratic party, the following is taken with the permission of the author: "I shall vote for General Harrison if I live until November; and all the more heartily will I do so because, embodied in the single word 'protection,' he represents that side of an issue which has not been so clearly cut nor so unmistakably defined for the voter since the passing away of the old Whig party as it is to-day." Mr. Ward further declares his intention to not only vote for Harrison and Morton, but to work for the success of the ticket from this time until the polls are closed on the 6th day of

November next. A Democrat Without Hope.

A prominent business man of New York city who was in the city yesterday, gave it as his opinion that New York was almost sure to go Republican this year. "While I expect to work and yote for the Democratic ticket," said he. "I

anot believe we have much show of carrying New York. Mr. Morton is a very popular man with all classes of people, and I believe General Harrison is as strong as any man the Republicans could have put on the head of the ticket. So far as I have been able to judge, General Harrison will get all the votes that Blaine got four years ago, and in addition to that he will get at least 75 per cent, of the independents who voted against him. Cleveland will lose a good many thousand votes in Buffalo, his home, and throughout the northwestern part of his State. I do not see how he can gain in any other por-tions of the State."

Spencer County Enthusiastic. Representative Kercheval is in the city looking after his political prospects as a candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court. He says that Spencer county Republicans are more enthusiastic than they have been in a dozen years, indeed, since 1868, and that his county, which usually gives two hundred Democratic majority, will certainly go for General Harrison this fall. The Democratic soldier element is largely for Harrison. Many Democrats, also, do not like the free-trade tendencies of their party. On Aug. 11 the Republicans of Spencer county propose to hold a grand mass-meeting, at which time Gen. A. P. Hovey, Hon. J. L. Griffiths and Frank B. Posey are to deliver addresses. Mr. Kercheval is sanguine of success this year in Indiana

They Like His Speeches.

Charles Heckman, Republican candidate for the Legislature, received a letter recently from a friend in Ohio. The following is an extract from it: "In this part of Ohio the Harrison sentiment is growing rapidly and rising into a boom. He grows stronger every day. The more the Republicans think of the ticket the better they like it. I have not heard a word of disapproval from any Republican, and every one I meet is full of a growing enthusiasm. I read in the pa-per this morning two short speeches made by the General yesterday, one in response to the address of the committee that notified him of his nomination and one to the Tippecanoe Club, both of which I thought very happy.

Three-Fourths Republican.

A gentleman in Chicago writes to a friend in the city as follows: "Now that the smoke of the battle is clearing, people up our way are beginning to acknowledge that the nomination is the best that could have been made. Indiana is almost certainly safe. Had Blaine been was a put up job from the start, and the convention a hippodrome—and many people would have believed it. I'm satisfied, our boys are satisfied Illinois is safe; but we're going to see that it is safer than usual. I'm in the Pullman district. We east 2,000 votes in our six precincts, and 1,500 of them will be Republican."

Organizing Irish Clubs. Frank B. Posey, of Petersburg, is in the city. He says that the Republicans down his way are in excellent shape, and that a good report may be relied upon for the coming campaign. He was recently in Washington, Daviess county, for the purpose of addressing a ratification meeting, and found the Irishmen in that vicinity especially pronounced in favor of Harrison and Morton. Clubs are being organized among them. The tariff question is what induces them to leave the Democrats. He thinks that Republican prospects are exceedingly bright all over

Young Republican Club.

The organization of the young Republicans, who are to cast their first vote this time, into a campaign club, is proceeding most satisfactorily to those who have the matter in charge. An uncommonly large number of young Republicans of this class are found. They will meet at the court-house soon and complete the organization that has been begun.

Prospects Never So Good as Now. A. A. Heffer, the carriage man, has been traveling over the northeast portion of the State. He states that Republican prospects in that section were never so good as at present. The party is full of enthusiasm and confident of

A Big Majority for Harrison. At a Catholic fair, in Highland, Wis., conducted in behalf of an Irish church, a cane was whied to the most popular presidential candidate. For General Harrison 2,127 votes were cast, while Cleveland received 685 and Fisk 190. The cane was received by the General yesterday.

Pleased with His Visit. J. S. M. Hill, of Cleveland, O., traveling auditor of the Lake Erie railroad, is an enthusiastic Republican, and was greatly pleased with his call at General Harrison's residence. He thinks that the presidency is the General's right position, and confidently believes in his election.

Requested to Report. Chairman Harding, of the Republican county central committee, requests that as rapidly as ward clubs are organized the names of the officers selected be sent to him.

MR. SHERMAN'S PURPOSES. He Will Go Into the Canvass in Indiana and Ohio for the Ticket.

Senator John Sherman passed through the city to-night from Mansfield en route to Washington. The Senator was quite talkative. He

Pittsburg Special.

"The tariff bill which Mr. Mills has gotten up for the purpose of protecting our home indus-tries will likely pass the House, but it will be greatly modified. The Democrats will consent to the modification willingly, because they have become alarmed and wish to pose now as protectionists. The bill will never pass the Senate, even in its modified form. I feel very favorable to the tariff measure which Senators Hiscock and Hoar will introduce. It reduces the revenue equally as much as the other, but through entirely different and much better means." "How do you like the standard-bearers the

Republican party has chosen?"
"Very well. In the winter I stated that wanted the presidential nomination myself. meant just what I said, and must say I felt somewhat disappointed at not receiving it. I believe Harrison and Morton were nominated by fair and honorable means, and I am with them through thick and thin. I intend to take the stump for the ticket in both Ohio and Indiana. I will in my speech call the farmers' attention to the fallacy thought by the Democrats that free trade would be for his benefit. I will show him that just the contrary would be the

"Yes, sir, Major McKinley was a tried and faithful supporter of my case in the convention. I believe New York will go Republican beyond a doubt. Mr. Morton is a great favorite with the business men. General Harrison is beloved by the veterans of the Empire State, both Democrats and Republicans. The Conkling contingent will go solid for Harrison and Morton, and will be an immense help. These two facts, together with the Democratic defection, will cause Cleveland to receive less votes than he got before. On that basis the Democratic ticket cannot win in New York. The free-wool clause in the tariff has set farmers to thinking, and I think the Democrats will lose a large number of granger votes in West Virginia, this State, California and Indiana."

How the Californians Feel.

Delegate Beamish, in San Francisco Chronicle. "No California delegate was more honest and sincere in his support of Blaine than the pro-prietor of the Chronicle, M. H. De Young, and while I have not had time to read the comments of the local press since my arrival, I can safely say that he distinguished himself in this particular, and when the opportunity came was greatly instrumental in securing the nomina-

"I have heard it said that M. H. De Young is secused by Democratic journals of having made disparaging remarks regarding General Harrison. Mr. De Young, as well as other members of the delegation, was handed an anonymous pam, set making false charges against Harrison on the score of his Chinese record. Of course he at once realized that a man with a bad record on this question would not be en-tirely satisfactory to California, and he stated his opinion frankly. When he was shown that the charge was false and that Harrison had advocated, and, as one of the committee on for-eign relations, had favorably recommended for passage, Fair's anti-Chinese bill, he at once withdrew his opposition and did all he could to farward Harrison's nomination.

"General Harrison is the foremost Republican of to-day. No other man in the party could possibly secure the entire Republican strength, so many grave and important questions now oc-

enpy the attention of the people.

"How safe and sound the government of the country will be in the hands of the Republican party is guaranteed by the addition of the name of Levi P. Morton to the ticket-a self-made man, a typical American, a man of the people whose every thought, act and deed is purely unselfish. At some future time I would like to express myself more fully, but I can assure the people of the Pacific coast a magnificent victory next November. The nominations, meeting, as

they do, with almost unanimous approval in the East, many old-line Democrats are avowing their willingness to support the ticket.

Delegate Edwin P. Danforth. Mr. Danforth spoke of the enthusiasm Indianapolis over Harrison's nomination as unprecedented event. "There is not the slightest doubt," said Mr. Danforth, "that Harrison will carry Indiana, and the New York delegation, when they asked for his nomination, assured us that their State would also give its electoral votes to General Harrison. He is the strongest man that could have been nominated, and so satisfactory to the great statesman of Maine that within sixty days you will see James G. Blaine addressing

Ex-President Hayes on the Ticket, Fremont (O.) Letter.

terest of General Harrison."

Pacific coast audiences in the warm personal in-

And the ex-President, himself, I met this morning at the door of the Birchard library. His coat was unbuttoned, and in a cool straw hat, with a parcel of books under his arms, he looked the perfection of a solid, responsible citizen. His snowy beard and hair gives him a venerable look, but the keen, flashing eyes and strong, confident voice shows that the self-reliant vigor of other days is not waning. "General, how does our ticket please you?" I asked, after learning he had not attended the

"It is a grand one," he answered heartily, "and one the Democratic party is going to find very hard to beat. Why, with Indiana, the doubtful State, captured, and New York as a unit, we have what I call an ideal ticket, no better combination could have been made. Have you stopped to think that for the first time in twenty years the Republican party is in absolute harmony. Such a state of affairs has not existed since 1862. Since then we have had to contend with Greeley and reform factions, with Greenbackers and stalwarts, but this campaign finds us in perfect accord. It was a wise, a very wise choice. Did you see Depew? Fine man, isn't he; fine talker? Yes, it was a great convention and I am perfectly satisfied with the result."

Heavy Democratic Thunder. Oxford Tribune.

It is charged by the Lafayette Journal that Ben Harrison is a blue-blooded aristocrat. The charge is a serious one. That paper also de-clares that he is the grandson of his grand-father. It is a grievous fault. The paper in-timates that Harrison wears clean sooks, but it does not come out in bold assertion of the fact. The paper fires its heaviest guns in the beginning of the battle. Since Ben Harrison's father nominated it would have been charged that it | was a Democrat, all of these crimes, without doubt, are inherited from his grandfather. That he was an aristocrat is proven by history. He lived in a castle-the pioneer log cabin, and fed on the fat of the land-corn bread and hog meat. In time of need he fought for his country. The evidence of blue blood, American blue blood, are too widely known to be successfully contradicted here, and we do not know how we can overcome the fact unless we start some story of his wife feeding rebel prisoners chicken or assisting Sim Coy.

Hoosiers Harmonious.

Minneapolis Journal (ex-Gresham Organ.) If the Democrats ever had much satisfaction in the hope that the Gresham-Harrison rivalry would damage Harrison's chances in Indiana they are sure to be disappointed. The Republicans of Indiana were never more harmonious and determined and never so well organized as now. They are determined to carry the State, and there is not much room for doubt now that they will do so.

Demograte Enrolled in Republican Clubs.

Troy Times (Rep.) Harrison and Morton clubs have just been formed at Halfmoon and Waterford, in Saratoga county, N. Y. At Halfmoon fifteen Democrats came forward at the first meeting and signed the club roll and at Waterford seven Democrats.

Draws the Line. Nebraska State Journal. We would like to believe that all things are

created for some purpose, but we are compelled to draw the line at flies.

A Pertinent Question. Youngstown Telegram. Has the Prohibition party as a party ever closed a saloon or rescued a drunkard?

Imported Wines For fine Ports, Sherries, Rhine Wines, etc. to Casper Schmalholz, importer, 29 South

Meridian street.

Cincinnati Excursions Every Day Via "Old Reliable" C., H. & D. Round trip, good five days after date of sale \$4.90, including admission to the Centennial Exposition. Trains leave at seasonable hours and run on fast time. Call for full particulars at C., H. & D. office, corner of Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, or at Union Station. W. H. FISHER, General Agent C., H. & D. R. R.

Advice to Mothersa Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE tickets on sale via the popular "Bee-line" railway at rate \$15.95 for the round trip. The "Bee-line" is the favorite and only all-rail route to this famous resort. Ticket offices No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot, and 1381 South Illinois street.

BEAUTIFUL Helen no doubt had a fine complexion, but it is more than doubtful whether it exceeded in purity the complexion of the ladies who use that inimitable auxiliary of female loveliness, Glean's Sulphur Soap. Sold by all drug-Hlil.I's Hair and Whisker dye, black or brown, 50 cnts.

LA INTEGRIDAD CIGAR, Sold by John Huegele, 60 E. Washington st.

## BABY HUMORS.

All Skin and Scalp Diseases Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and, rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse, and worse, until about the 20th of least to cure him, all slike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last
July, when we began to give him Cuticura Resolvent
internally, and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly
well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent
about every second day for about ten days longer,
and he has never been troubled since with the horrible
malady. In all we used less than one-half of a bottle
of Cuticura Resolvent, a little less than one box of
Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soan Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soap.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of
January, 1887.

C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS. Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cuticura Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EDW. HOFFMAN, North Attleboro, Mass.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease from pimples

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials. BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Scap.

PAINS AND WEAKNESS Of females instantly relieved by that new, elegant and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. 25 cents.

GRAND HOTEL INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first class. Rates, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 per day, the latter price me uding bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietor.

True Economy It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. This is certainly conclusive and unanswerable evidence of the peculiar strength and

economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla. "We began using Hood's Sarsaparilla in our institation some months ago, and having watched its effects, wish to say that we find it a good, reliable and beneficial medicine for family use, and for hospitals and institutes such as ours." SISTERS OF MERCY, West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. WILLEFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

INDIANAPOLIS BALL PARK Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

AMUSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON-On July 14, 16 and 17. Game Called at 4 P. M. General admission, 50c; pavillion, 75e; box seats \$1. Reserved seat tickets on sale at Big Four ticket office, corner Meridian and Wahington streets.



## INSURANCE DIRECTORY

Boston. Oldest company in America. Endowment Insurance at Life Rates.

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 664 N. Penn. St. Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine. CUMMINGS, M. M., State Agt., 66 E. Market, op. P.O. Washington Life Insurance Co. (Established 1860.) Agents Wanted.

FUNSTON, CHAS. B., Sec'y......35 Vance Block. Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. GREGORY & APPEL ......96 East Market at Represent seven first-class fire companies. HOLLAND & GLAZIER......92 East Market Pacific Mutual Life and Accident.

LAMBERT, J. S., Mgr., 90 E. Market St., Coffin Bl'k The Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O. BEST and SAFEST in the world. Endowment at life rates. Not one dollar in perishable securities. LEONARD, JOHN R......Ætna Building The Ætna.
The North British and Mercantile, of London. The Sun, of England.

McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agts., 64 E, Market Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis.
Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind.
Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York.
German Fire Insurance Company, Pittaburg, Pa People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa. SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 901 E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance

Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of ure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty. SWAIN, D. F., General Agent......60 East Market Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukes. Assets Jan. 1, 1888, \$28,858,618.90. SHIDELER, D. B., Manager, 3 and 4 Blackford Bi'k The Equitable Life Assurance Company, the larg

est company in the world.

101 East Washington St.

and STOVES: BABY CARRIAGES

New Passenger Elevator

PAYMENTS or CASH.

MESSENGER'S

This company will furnish gas for domestic purposes thirty per cent. less than schedule rates. Application for service will meet with prompt attention at the office of the company, 68 East Market street.

INDIANAPOLIS NATURAL GAS COMPANY

## BORN & CO

Furniture, Stoves, Carpets.

Weekly and Monthly Payments

Notice to Gas Contractors PIPE-LAYING, HAULING AND DITCH-

The Citizens' Gas and Pipe-Line Company, of Peru, Ind., solicit bids for the hauling and laying of thirty-two (32) miles of pipe, more or less, and the digging and filling of the ditches for the same.

Bids will be received for the whole work or any part thereof up to July 18, 1888. Specifications on file in the office of the Secretary. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. R. H. BOAUSLOG, Sec'y.

SALE OF COUNTY BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of Montgomery County, Indiana, will receive sealed proposals at his office in the city of Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, until 12 o'clock, noon, of Saturday, July 21, 1888, for the sale of the bonds of said

county, as follows: \$20,000 County bonds bearing date July 21, 1888. at 5 per cent. semi-annual interest, in denominations of \$500 each, and running from one to three years.

Also, \$9,500 free Gravel-road bonds, at 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, in denominations of \$500, and ranging from two to five years. Said bonds to be sold for cash at not less than per. W. P. HERRON, County Treasures